

Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1-10, 12-16 and 20-26 are rejected. Claims 11 and 17 are objected to. Claim 1 has been amended. All other claims have been cancelled. No new matter has been added.

On page 2, the Advisory Action maintains the rejection of claim 1 in view of Kikuchi. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's interpretation of Kikuchi and Yogeshwar. Applicants, however, have amended claim 1 in order to expedite prosecution.

On page 4 of the Final Official Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-10, 12-14, 20-22 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Kikuchi (U.S. Patent No. 6,532,334). It is respectfully submitted, however, that the claims are patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth below.

Applicant's claim 1 includes features which are neither disclosed nor suggested by the art of record, namely:

... reproduction management information for defining a point of interruption where the reproducing unit interrupts a reproduction of the first video data recorded ...

... the external reproducing device uses the reproduction management information recorded to reproduce the second video data recorded from the point of interruption. (Emphasis Added)

Claim 1 relates to the interruption and reproduction of video. Specifically, when reproduction of the first video data is interrupted, a point of interruption is recorded. Then, using the point of interruption of the first video data, an external reproducing device is able to reproduce a second video data from the same point of interruption (second video is reproduced from the point in which the first video was interrupted). This feature is at least supported on pages 27-29 of Applicant's specification and furthermore shown in Figs. 2, 3a and 3b. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 15, Kikuchi suggests a video encoder 53 which is able to encode video data in the MPEG2 or MPEG1 standard. On page 5, lines 1-6, the Official Action suggests that cols. 11 and 18 of Kikuchi teaches reproduction interruption information. Specifically, col. 18, lines 25-62 and col. 11, lines 59-67 of Kikuchi suggest a playback interruption information table as shown in Fig. 9 (*"after the DVD disc 10 has been loaded into the DVD recorder, when the playback is resumed by pressing the resume playback key as shown in step S70, the playback interrupt information table of Fig. 9 is first read from the disk as shown in step S72. On the basis of the playback interrupt information in the playback interrupt information table, the playback title during interruption, in other words, the video object is determined"*). Thus, Kikuchi is able to interrupt reproduction of a video and then resume reproduction of that same video at a later time. Kikuchi's interrupted video, however, is the same video that is resumed at a later time. Kikuchi does not suggest interrupting a first video, and then reproducing a second video from the point in time in which the first video data was interrupted.

Applicant's claim 1 is different than Kikuchi because a second video is reproduced from the point at which a first video was interrupted (*"reproduction management information for defining a point of interruption where the reproducing unit interrupts a reproduction of the first video data recorded ... the external reproducing device uses the reproduction management information recorded to reproduce the second video data recorded from the point of interruption"*). In Fig. 1, Applicant shows a first video data (MPEG2) and a second video data (MPEG4). In one example, when the first video (MPEG2) is being reproduced, reproduction management information defining a point of interruption is recorded on DVD RAM disk 131. An external device may then reproduce the second video (MPEG4) from the point in which the first video (MPEG2) was interrupted.

For example, shown in Fig. 2 is a reproducing apparatus 1 and a portable video player 2. If reproducing apparatus 1 interrupts reproduction of the MPEG2 video (first video data), then reproduction management information is recorded for defining the point of interruption. Then, when the disk 131 is removed and placed in the portable video player 2, the MPEG4 video (second video data) may be reproduced from the point of interruption. This feature is also supported on pages 27-29 of Applicant's

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specification ("when either one of the AV data recording and reproducing apparatus 1 and the portable apparatus 2 interrupts playing of the DVD RAM disk 131, ... at some midpoint, the other apparatus can play the subsequent video from the same midpoint").

Neither Yogeshwar nor Okita suggest the features in Applicant's claim 1 lacking from Kikuchi. Thus, any combination of Kikuchi, Yogeshwar and Okita is also deficient.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, claim 1 is patentable over the art of record.

The rejections and objections to all the other claims are moot in view of their cancellation.

In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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